

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentleman, Fellow Citizens of Sedgewick County:

political aspirations. I have enjoyed the cordial and effective support of all her people during that period. I am glad to come to Wichita because in this western country Wichita represents what Mr. Conkling so aptly said of Gen. Grant, the "arduous greatness of things done."

Two years ago just about this time I came to urge those who heard me to vote the Republican ticket, from president down to constable. I presented then, as best I could the reasons why I thought Grover Cleveland and his party ought to be best-n. I presented here as best I might, the things that I thought might result from the over-throw of the Democratic party and arising out of the passage of the Republican party. I asked but only of fellow citizens, to tell you in part what has resulted, and leave you to judge whether the change that your votes wrought in November, 1888, was worth doing.

The administration of Grover Cleveland either wickedly or unadvisedly, or both, withdrew from the uses of the people more than one hundred millions of dollars during the four years of its incumbency of the money which by law had been provided for use, the circulation of which was material to the best interests of the people.

The Republican administration, ad-

million ounces of silver, and if I shall have to pay for it, I shall find it difficult to observe, not a piece of paper which cannot be in the highest sense of the term called money, but a piece of paper receivable by the government for all debts due it, including customs duties, to be used as a money which is a legal tender between individuals. This is a legal tender, these bills to be issued in payment of silver, is just as much money here, or elsewhere in the world, as the gold dollar, or the silver dollar [and a plumbe.] And yet, I have in my hands as a testimony to one of the effects of the act, a leading editorial published in the New York Sun on the 21st day of last August, in which it is said that the passage of the silver bill up to that date, only a short time after it passed,

Now it has been said that that law, single tax Republicanism, was sold for every single branch of the Democratic party in Congress and voted against by every single Democrat in both houses of Congress. I think that is a very fair statement to make. If there had been a Democratic Congress or if there had been a Democratic house of representatives, and if there had been a Democratic Senate, and if there had been the four years of Cleveland's administration, no such law, nor any other law intended to accomplish the same result, could have been passed. I think that Cleveland, the leader of his party, said by the manurepicks to be even better than his words, that he would not take the oath of office before he spoke the oath of office. He addressed an open letter to the members of his party in the lower house in which he said that he would not take the oath of office until the country from the further adoption of silver as money, and all through his administration he berated silver or the coin-

considerable extent. Not only is the silver except to use for small payments. Sixty or seventy or eighty millions a year could not have been put into active circulation and would have been collected and stored in the channels of business. The American people want that which accomplishes its purpose with the least friction and loss. They want the silver dollar. Of course, I agree that what we have had free coinage, that is to say, the silver dollar, has been completely destroyed, and following that, to be issued in payment for it these same notes, that would have been better than what we have now. That is what we want to accomplish. But, fellow citizens, "Many men of many minds," for reasons which I do not mention at all, have decided, but which govern the actions of great communities, and of the men who represent them in congress, there has

I know full well the wicked feeling that was raised against it and how hard it was to get it passed. But I am sure we were so prejudiced against what they called "innovations in finance" that as we won the first victory, we took the next step that cost us, so this great step which has been taken will soon be followed by another. I am sure that we will get great gain in this is that now all the money which bears the stamp of the government is legal tender. That is something which is not true at present. I doubt about it. After the adoption of my first amendment, providing for free coinage of silver, I determined to offer another amendment, providing that all the green notes in payment for silver so that there would be no delay. I moved to add to the proposition that the government legal tender, and I knew that many of those who were willing to vote for free coinage doubted the constitutional power and

But criticism is made because the coinage of silver dollars is to stop on the first day of next July. It is not to be a question of whether there is another dollar coined after that time but, mind you, while the coinage of the silver dollar stops on the first day of next July, the issue of the new greenback notes does not stop with the first day of next July or any other first day of next month. It is to go on and pile up silver dollars in the treasury and sub-treasury of the United States when nobody wants them. Three hundred millions of dollars are now being issued. Enough to redeem all the notes ever presented. This law says if there is needed more money, it is to be given away in the form of coin more. All that criticism is merely "sticking in the bark." It is merely the "wall of men who want to complain," that is, the "wall of men who are not in the harness of legislation, but we have

Now, fellow citizens, I will briefly allude to the bill which I have just introduced. The manner in which the soldiers of the republic were treated by the Democratic administration. I will not recall the fact, except to say that the Democratic administration gave to every Union soldier a pension according to the degree of disability. If the disability was incurred in the line of duty, was created by a Democratic president in the line of duty, at the time that the bill giving a pension to the survivors of the Mexican war who nearly all died south of Mason & Dixon's line, the fact that a Republican congress has passed and a Republican president has signed a bill which not only gives to every Union soldier a pension according to the degree of his disability, without requiring him to prove that his disability was incurred in the line of duty, but it gives to every Union soldier a pension according to his disability without requiring her to prove that her husband died on account of disability in

to exhaust the powers of congress upon the subject, which prescribes penalties for the violation of the law. We will have, of course, upon that subject perhaps some of the same controversy that we have upon the right of the president to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. The right and duty of congress to use means of prevention. Sixty-five million of people addressing themselves through their representatives to congress, and the representation of hundreds and thousands of conflicting interests, move slowly. That is the penalty of the republican form of government. The contrary is true of a monarchy. It can be done; but a republic must use its discretion and choose between this and that until finally it settles upon a course of action, and makes it the sine qua non by the representative addressing himself to the person whom he represents. This is the case with the United States. The Republican congress and a Republican legislature have legislated against them; and, I believe citi-

running this government, the government of this state can lay its hands upon you by way of imposing taxes, levies, and you shall have nothing left, and the government can do the same thing. It is the only power which cannot afford to be limited by constitutional enactment, because its exercise may sometimes be necessary, as in the case of the rebellion, where it was exercised to the uttermost limit to prevent the overthrow of the government itself. Therefore, the power to tax must be given, unlimited by the constitution as it is practically now in the constitutions of most of the states. Now

"We are unalterably opposed to the tariff because it taxes the earnings of the masses for the benefit of the favored few. As long as there is a tariff at all it should be levied for revenue only," etc., etc.

Now, I will ask you in the first place, if you are a capitalist, would he not place taxes in the shape of a duty levied upon these articles that it would be to levy it upon cotton and woollen goods which you would pay your back? What odds, if you pay it?

This odds, that the tariff can be so levied it is so levied, that the smaller portion of the tariff is paid by the poor and the greater portion falls upon the rich. Not so much probably as there might be, but the distribution is not a per capita distribution, it is a per dollar distribution, which we have had since 1861 the burden has fallen more heavily upon this class of people than upon those of smaller means.

Now, I will ask you, if you are a capitalist, do you not think that it would be to make an importer of foreign goods pay a large per cent of the expenses of the goods, and thereby pay the tariff? And much to the American people's disadvantage?

Every manufacturer in the world has his

The regular retail merchant in Wichita is a tough, shrewd, practical man. He has miscalculated the means of life, he is poor, and he has a surplus. What does he do? He sells all the goods he can at the regular retail price—all his trade is in the regular retail price. He gets through with that, he has put down all his goods in balance at auction for what they will bring, or he puts them down at cost or less, and sells them out to whoever will buy. Now this last transaction did not represent the regular cost of the article at all. It was a forced sale. Now, when they are knock down prices, a low sale, the average price. Now, this man having manufactured something for his market,

Then what happens? The British manufacturer having on hand a surplus and desiring to sell to the American market, offers his goods for whatever he can, and thereby pays to that extent, with-

men the real interest of my constituents. I have been bold to talk therein. [Loud applause.] But the American Congress, that met here from all the States of the Union, said Kansas cannot wholly have its way against the wishes of all the rest. It is the majority which rules; and when it comes to subjects of high controversy, as in the tariff and in the money question, some compromise is bound to result. I thought that if the bill which has been recently passed could be resubmitted to the conference under the condemnation which the defeat of the report would have given it, it could have

tion there is the recognition at the instance of Mr. Blaine, of the principle of reciprocity, not so widely applied as he would like to have it, or as I would like to have had it, but the entering wedge to be

laborer on American soil, and elsewhere, but the virtues of some other party or parties. But, fellow citizens, I point to the history of the past. I appeal to your common sense, to your sound and right judgment, when I say that for a long time to come, probably through the entire life of our country, the great questions, the fundamental, the questions which relate to the management of the government of the United States, to its legislation and the administration of its laws, will be determined by the Democratic or the Republican party. [Loud cheers.]

And it is one of the singular things in the history of the world, that I never know of that whoever seeks to get up a new party first attacks the Republican party. Did you ever hear of anybody who attacked the Republican party, and then went on to form a new party? No, never. The worst article of temperance who began by attacking the Democratic party. [Loud cheering.]

And I have said, and I repeat, that I am about to take position, and I sought

being a Democrat, and when the government was elected to strike from the statute books every bit of legislation that you (the Republican party) have put there, they say, they are prepared to repeal simply one law, enacted in the time of George Washington, which provided for a free election and a fair count. Now, the boast of this Democratic party that it is the same party every year. I ought to qualify that—it is the party, chiefly, of a person and a place, of a man and a Cleveland, Ohio. There is nothing to indicate that anything is proposed or designed which is expected to accomplish would be of any benefit whatsoever to the American people. Why? Because to a large extent it is a reminiscence. The men who own and control a majority of the votes live in the same old conditions of things which existed before the war, and continues now in the seat of the Democratic party, and filled with the same old spirit of the country of the government. Now the Republican party has not cheated in its elections. It has gained no power by fraud. It has not been able to get the power at the proper time; and now, looking in the faces of the people, it asks for a fair show and a chance for a renewal.

Now, when we hear the sentiment of the north would have justified the Repub-

party, then in power, in putting the states in a territorial condition and in making the people of those states feel that they had been deceived. That could have been done in such a way as to give the Republican party permanent power in this country, but it was not done. They have made a mistake. But it erred on the side of fairness and it rehabilitated the Southern states and thereby gave them the right to be represented in Congress, which one man in Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana has about five times the voting power of. It was a mistake made in the name of fairness, but it was a mistake against itself. It did not even punish a single man who was in rebellion, now we suspect that Tom Butler, speaking in 1890, during the time that Andrew Johnson was swinging around the circle, addressing one of the men who were in rebellion, said to Mr. President, we do not ask you to hang all the men who participated in the rebel-

Now, it is public opinion that rules this country. Not the public opinion of the southern corner of some township, but the opinion of some mass meeting—some mass meeting where the public opinion of the entire country, formed by discussion, and illuminated by common sense and common information, is gathered together so that it may rather up this sentiment and fairly reflect it in all its extremes and put that reflection upon the statute book in the shape of a law. The order of things must be this, opinion, there must be discussion. And in order that there may be discussion, there must be such meetings as we hold here to-night—meetings at the cross-roads and in the open house where the public and private discussing the facts that must govern and the results that will follow. Men get beat in elections and yet those men who get beat and whose

But if there are some things the law cannot reach, there is one thing that public opinion can accomplish, because you and the people of the other northern states who have spent your time and money to be informed in order that you may have a list of names of the enlightened public men on whom you say as you ought to say that until the Democratic party does introduce free methods, until it does give air elections, it shall never be put into the seat of public power.

But, fellow citizens, there are some people who say we are not restricted to a

There are some things sought for according to declarations and platforms which I will briefly advert to. You will see, in the first place, that today is enough for me, and tomorrow. If any man wants to discover the record of the Republican party, ignoring the question of today, it lies open before him in the pages of history. But I notice the people who are mostly instrumental in forming a new party, and those who speak for them, have ever tried to

When Gen. Sheridan's actions were warranted or not, I drifted in one day to the city of New York. I was staying in a building in New York. It was a summer day; the flies were buzzing lazily around the room; the reporters nodded, and the men in the room were talking about everything betokened ease and comfort and indifference. The question then seemed to be whether General Warren was sincere, last night or not. In that testimony, a man who moved a mile an hour would have been going at a very fast pace. I reflected on my recollection and thought of some of the experiences, limited as they were, in that great struggle. When I brought them to mind, I thought, You can't tell whether a man can tell who was not there, and men those who were, with fading recollection, cannot tell whether in the crisis of the battle he was a mile an hour or not, though at a mile an hour or at twenty miles an hour. There were emergencies

and the trifling things of peace can go, in order that this great work of destroying war may be accomplished. I am not alone. Who at that time believed he would live to see the day when there would be peace and freedom in the world? I, myself, I fully expected that during the remainder of my life I should witness the disorganization of society, falling into the hands of the forces of evil, to be distributed throughout the confines of the public, as the results of that great rebellion, the power of public opinion, and the Republic, past and present, would be torn into plowshares and the words into printing books, and the country into peace and order. I have not, as well as with an effort, except as they saw their wounds or those of their comrades, the fact that there was a war, and that it was a war for a purpose, organizing a pet theory, dark purpose, or the great performance of the time, and

In the first place, if the government ever asks money to one man it will loan it to every man who wants to borrow it. Therefore, all loans must be by the government. If the government loans it, it must get it in one of two ways. It must levy it in the shape of taxes on the people, or it will do it in two ways. How do you suppose it is going to do it in the shape of taxes when the majority of the people don't want to borrow it? What will the majority be doing while there are exacting legislation to en-

for the government to wait until after a mortgage than it would be to have the sheriff sell it at the instance of a private individual? Don't you know and don't you think that the chances of this life are only things worth anything more than the things that come with labor and with cost? Are the men who do business in your town, the successful men, the men who are successful in the venture to say there is no one in a hundred of them that did not make his own money. And as he made it, dollar by dollar, or ten by ten, or hundred by hundred, he grew in manhood's stature, he grew in wisdom, he grew in character, he was widened, and he is in every way strengthened in the duties of good citizenship.

And so I have seen men and communities in this state down in debt, overburdened with taxes, and in the face of embarrassment and bankruptcy, put their teeth together, tighten their belt, and win the fight, and be glad afterwards almost that they had a chance to make the fight, so I feel that the darkest hour is just before the dawn.

I venture the assertion that the man who is living on his farm next July in the state of Kansas, hopeful in doing his best, will say, if he looks back to his feelings at this period, especially if he has been afflicted with illness, that the 100 per cent better off than he is today.

One extreme follows another. We have

They have not, not through all that time breathed a breath that was not loyal to it, from beginning to end. I saw the people who were with me when we were here, and I can contend with you on the frontier. I am not surprised that many of them came back, nor was I surprised when I saw them here. They were men of the industrious, sensible, hardworking men and staid and laid the foundations for fortune.

Sometimes these men have made a mortgage and come to know how much easier it is to spend money that is borrowed than money that is earned. Let them, if such is the case, have this little experience, the wisdom of this experience, that Kansas as stood by the men as a whole who have stood by her, and that the men who have stood by her in this time of trial will and their great and exceeding reward in the far future.

The country is on the threshold of better times. When I think of the future, I

I think it is, that same condition I spoke of a moment ago, exists down there in the South. The Democratic Party captured the Democratic organization, it was captured by the Democratic organization, and it proceeded to put forth the Bourbon Democratic platform. In Georgia the Alliance has captured four members of congress through the Democratic organization. In Mississippi the Democratic organs nominated four Alliance men. They were nominated as Democrats and agreed to enter the Democratic party. In Louisiana the Alliance captured the Democratic organization and nominated their own men, but as Democrats and in that some Democratic leaders who did not like it, nomination a ticket of their own, and carried the darkness to vote last night. Wherever the Alliance party is strong, it has captured the Democratic party served public notice that if the darkness voted to that,

There is such a thing as affiliation in a general way that answers a good purpose. Men affiliate who look at the same series of questions in the same general way. The people in this country are the people of the world from the fact that we have been a part of the history of the country which records its history and its progress. Do you think you would be safer in an Alliance with Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Florida, and any free schools, with no free education, than you would be in an Alliance with Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota and Ohio and all the states of the east, where the appliances we are using today in this state are used in the rest of the country? You'll see!

to have a town of 200,000 people. I look at Galveston, situated as it is, and I wonder how it can be appropriated without coming up here to get Kansas to help her. If Wichita had Galveston, would like to see it built down here. It is not that kind of people, good as they are, but conservative beyond reason, prejudiced, unenterprising, with whom we want to have no connection. We are helpless here. The fires of intense and ill-intelligent energy along which have been built up not only the prosperous cities, but the most unfortunate country, along whose trails are school houses and churches, and all the appliances of freedom and civilization, are burning. Kansas and Dixie. If we are to do our part in working out the great problem of self-government, we must make this the center of the human race, of the people our allies must be with them because they are like us, and of us, and because they are the only ones who could not go away from us. Wichita, au-

"I would like to say one other thing, and then I will cheerfully quit. This southern gentleman that I have spoken of that makes me feel so very uncomfortable, he has been at our horizon. We elected Harrison against them. When we had elected Harrison they began to say, "Those fellows up there are too crazy to elect Harrison; we'll give it up." They are waiting now to see how the northern people will vote in an effort to elect a Democrat. I did not want

to take care of all interests, and if it is due to the fact that the American societies to the future may be wrong financially or otherwise, it will be because the American people have not bid it to do so.

I shall never believe until I see the returns that this city of Wichita and this vast country of Sedgewick will ever be due to the principles of civilization and freedom that the English men here are by and in which sign they have conquered great applause.]

NOVELTIES IN SILVER.

Spiral silver dog whistles are a la mode.

Silver gilt oyster forks have smoked rail handles.

Rhinos mounted in silver have been ordered for table use.

Spectacle cases in silver repousse work from the Mill like a chateleine.

Silver gilt sugar sifters for bridal presents have the bows in fine repousse work.

Flasks in colored glass with bull's eye facets and in silver cups have been introduced.

A set of after dinner coffee spoons has spoon handle tipped by a different

or flower.

Handsome silver alphas holders are particularly plain, except for the crested ornament on the edge.

Glass-cut bottles with silver garlands and other overlying ornament are produced for chateaulains.

Silver vases, suggesting Egyptian columns with ornamentation taken from the lot in colored enamels, have been observed.

Silver sickle-shaped pins to fasten flowers are a pretty convenience. Diggers, and birds and branches of flowers are their forms.

For the helpless ginger, the bottle has provided a silver alab-on, a standard, the round hole in the middle which the stem just fits.